Warbran Wm.

White George

W exander

Ward Thomas H

Ward Geo. W

Wire Erasmus

Watson Eliza

Wood Henry

Walker Fanny

Whiting Amos

Watson Samuel

Warble John & Jacob

#### THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

#### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, Levett Augustus P. January 1st, 1816 which, if not taken out before three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters :

Persons enquiring for Letters in this list, will please to say they are advertised.

Atkinson Richard

Armstrong John Armstrong Hugh

Alford William

Alburtton James

Armistead Major

Boon Ovid

Cassell Mr.

Corlis John

Clinton Isaac

Clinton Archibald

Coggshell George Chisham Gabriel

Chiles Sally Campbell Isabella 2

Cabell Harriet

Chinn Richard

Chrisman Hugh

Craig James Crow John F. 2

Clifford John B.

Castle David

Curry Thomas

Cannon Minos

Carey William

Cook George Carrell William Cobb David

Calmes Marquis

Clarke Wm.

Chinn Sarah

Cooper Wm.

Cotlor Jno. E.

Dare Goodall

Devers James

Donalds James

Darnaby Wm.

Dodd Thomas

Duffey Dennis

Dapuys Messrs.

Elliott Sarah

Eppisson Ama

Enniss Elizabeth

Ferguson Clifton

Fisher Maddox

Freeman George

Francis Thomas

Foster Archibald

Field George

Farra Daniel

Fritzland John

Frazer Joseph

Gilpin Joseph

Grubbs James

Garrett James

Grant Thomas

Howard John

Haines Evan

Hill Susana Z

Hudson John Hall William

Higgins Thomas

Hines John H.

Hagarty John Hillox James H.

Hunnicut John

Harpham Hugh

Hardesty David

Hairston Henry

Hawkins Walker

Janvier Isacc 2

Hall Sarah

Hull Mrs.

Hopkins Saml. Genl. Hallert L.

Garnett Thomas

Gresham William

Graham Christopher

Gregg Harvy Gray Alexander, Capt.

Ellingwood Harry 2

Dishman Mr.

Dorsey Mrs.

Dunbar William

Dobbins Thomas

Dukemineer John

Cunningham Isaac

Chambers Thomas

Barbee Pamela Bird Thomas

Bitner Nicholas

Allison William Akers Peter Akers Larkin Anderson William Anderson Wm. Lieut. Adrain John Anderson Richard Atkins Joseph

Atkins John Bryan Joseph Buckner Peter Bourne Sarah 2 Baker Isaac L. 3 Bosworth Benijah Burch John Breckenridge Robt. Blisset Francis Blattenbury Jacob Bean Abner Bywaters John Boules Isaac Boyd John Broddus Edwin Brickhouse William Bullock Waller Borrough James Brown Preston W-Bullock Bloomfield Wm. Brown William Brumbarger Catherine Breckenridge W. T.2 Bowman Abraham Boon Samuel Barnes Blakely Boon Squire Baronet Richard Bryan Enoch Boardman James 2 Bradford Daniel Berry Benjamin Bullock Edmund Bennington Nehemiah Brashear Walter Beamon Carter Brown James Burt Henry Brown William Baylor John B. Buckner Benjamin Barr Robt. R. Beatty Patsy Buford Abraham Bell Amos Brown Lee George

Beauchamp John Ball Edmund Batty Margaret Bell John Clerk F. C. C. Collins Lewis
Chinn William B. Cabell Edward Crockett Robert Conover Peter Conover W. S. Clarke William Clarke John Cloudes Pitman Chambers Uriel Crooks William Curl Portland Chapman William Cook Catharine Chisher John Clary Ann. R Cox Moses 2 Clay Henry 4 Campbell Fanny Cheany Leonard Coolidge Nathan

Bell David

Day Joseph Donaldson Robt Davis William 2 Davis Isaac Dunn Alex'r. Davenport James Doak Jas. W. Davenport William Desforges Stephen Dudley W. E. Dishman John Dennison Josh-Dennison Henry 2

Cleveland George

Campbell Chas. L.

Clay Porter

Craig John Clark William

Cartmell Elijah

Ely Benjamin Eaves Abraham Endicott Samuel

Ferrows Thomas Foans Daniel B. Ferguson C. R. Farrow Samuel Ferguson John Ferguson Priscilla Ford Benjamin Fox Ezra Fidler William Foster Jeremiah Flynn Alexander 2

Gale Temple Gabert Michael Gregory Peter Goforth Elizabeth Gray Thomas Gartside Eli Grinstead Robert Gray George

Foster Robert

Hansfoot Jarret Hallow Lewis Hagarty Sarah Higns Jane Hannah John H. Hammond Asa. Henry John Hanke Absolam Hodges Daniel Hayden Ezekiel Haius Henry Hawkins Martin 2 Hambleton Richard Hamilton John 3 Hart John Hill Moncrieffe Helm Henry Hughes William Haitter Phillip Halley James

Johnson Roswell Ingles John S.

Jones Catharine 2 Johnson Jacob

Kelly John W. Kelley Hannah Kay Harriet 4 Kirtly William Kurns George

Lewett Mr. Lindsay James Long John Lawell Peter Lewis James Lay Elizabeth Lakin Benjamin Lewis James O.

Menefee Jarret Murphy Ann 2 Moran Robert N. Marcel James Moss Lucy Morris John Mount Thomas Mahan Miss M. Martin Sanders Morris Jno. Jas. Miss Moore Jean W. Miller John Marten James Muse Eliza W. Meredith Betsey

M'Hargue Levi M'Millen John M'Kee Archibald M'Kinney John M'Nary Hugh W. M'Daniel Mr. M'Gehee Walter M Cali Thomas M'Nair David D. M'Dowell John 2 M'Guffin John M'Lean Alney M'Daniel George M'Nilt Robert M'Nair Robert 6

Morris James

Nekervis Thomas Newman David Nailor, for Catherine Nionmo James Miss Newell W. Rebecca

Nelson Mary Oniall Jane Orr William Overstreet James

Plank Benjamin Picket Charles Pratt John II. Price Bird Puthuff John Parker John 2 Philpott Edward Parrish R. Miss Phillips Mark Price John Price Philip B. Purkins James Porter Alexander Phillips William 2

Procter John Quarles Roger Col.

Russell Tabitha A Reid Magdalen Ramsay Richard Russell Wm. Col. Rodes James C Rigg Jonathan Robinson Wm. Rice John MI Ruth Samuel Rinning James Richardson James Rollins Margaret Robert Jacob 2

Scott Wm. 3 Strishley Thomas Smith Benjamin 2 Smith Daniel D Smith Jesse Smith Elizabeth T Smith John 2 Smith Mary N Smith John K Smith Nicholas Spencer Miss 3 Simon John Stivers Rezel 0 Scrivener John Sprigg Robert Stephen James Salvers Susan Shackleford James 2 Stephenson William

Trueman Wm. D Tolin Easther Thompson George Thomas Owen Tubman Jeroboam Tague James Todd Anne Eliza Taylor Willis Thrift Charles Tucker Zachariah Todd John 2 Tilford James M Todd Wm. L Taylor Joseph
The President & Trustees of the Trrnsylva-

Vauter Richard Vauter Thos. L Vauter Geo. M. Vance Samuel

nia University.

Wainwright Dr. John Wallace Henry Wallace Martha Wallace Wm. Wallace Thomas West Charles Williamson Garrett Woolfolk Jordan 2 Whitmore Wm. Williams John

Johnson Jane C. Jones Oswald S. Kerr Thomas King Reay 2 Kay Robert

Knowles Isaac Kolclazier Jacob Logan William Lawson Thomas Lee Gershom Lowry Betsey Legbourn John Love John 3

Littleford Mr.

Lewis David I. Montgomery Robert 2 Moore James Manuel Catharine Miller Jacob Mosley John Morris Benjamin Mortimore Robert Mott Joseph Magruder Allen B. Meredith William Miller John B. Miller Wm. or John Miller Bernard Morris William L. Milligan William

Morgan John

Moore James C.

Martin Samuel Mahan John

Minjoy Beckey M Manimy John M Elweign Hugh M Donald Elizabeth M Clanachan Elijah M'Coy Zachariah M'Clean Samuel M Clion Alney M'Daniel Mr. M'Kee Samuel M Cormac Robert M'Greggor Ann M'Crosky M'Call Jane

Nicholas Nelson John Northern Jeremiah Neet Jacob

M'Dowell Lucy

Nemo James Nicholas Anthony Offutt Samuel 3 Overton Arch'd W. 2 Osburn John

Preston Waller Price Richard Poage Thomas Pollard William Patterson James Patterson Everard M. Pawlin Susan Poage John D. 2 Pauil John Poindexter G. Wm. 2 Prather Aaron Preston William Porgrand D. R. Patterson Wm. H. Patterson William

Richardson Martha Robert Henry Robard A L Robrer Rosannah Rutherford John Rutherford Joseph Robinson Moses Rodgers Joseph Robinson Sami. Roberts John Junr. Rebinson Joseph

Rutter John T

Scott Samuel Stephen Wm.P Sprinkle Jacob Steer James Strike Wm. R Sibner Conrad Skinner John Searles James Swop Thomas L Springfield Sloss Robert Stone George Storey John Starks John 2 Shipp Dudley Say Thomas 2 Sale James Sanders Jalos Shaw Jacob

Taylor Jonathan True James Thompson Sarah Taylor John Tompkins W. M Travers Robert 2 Thomas Aly Talley John Todd Wm. & Robt. Trumbull James Thompson William Tribble William Turnham Joel Thompson Alexr.

Vance Margaret Vestervelde James 2

> Walker Wm. Waller Benjamin Whaley Benj. Walton Clark E Whorts John Willis Henry White Jonas Williamson George

Webster Brightberry 2

Williams Thomas 2 Williams Hanson Williams Austin Williams James

Wooley Thomas Wiley Alexander Wilson Samuel Wilson Maria Wilson James D. White Olivia Wilkinson Wm. L. Welsh John Welsh Edward Warner Elijah

Williamson Isaac Worsley W. W. 2 Worland Walter Yelton Charles Young William JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

#### January 1, 1816. LATEST

IMPORTED GOODS. 100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE 20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE

20 Tierces, 20 half Tierces, Best Green COPPERAS 50 Barrels and

100 Kegs,
80 Bags very Green COFFEE
20 Barrels ditto ditto
18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,
100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior

quality Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy
Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms
by the package, at Philadelphia, New York &
Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extreme
ly low added—by application to
J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.
December 25th, 1815

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savan-na, Charleston and Prttsburgh, For sale-apply as above.

Just Imported, AND FOR SALE, AT W. MENTELLE'S COMMISSION STOKE.

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE, English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and

Ground Nuis-Also, A variety of Choice TOYS. FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, & NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS
DOLLS, Wholesafe and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queen's ware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and oth-REPINED LAQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and

DURABLE INK,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheen set of CHINA,
An assortment of QUEENS' WARE.
FIDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior

FIDDLES, and FIDDLE
quality,
BOSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
BOM 6 AZETTS, and other Dry Goods,
COM MON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF.
Orders from the country, attended to, punctually
47
November 20.

New & Cheap Goods.

JUST received and for side by the subscriber, at als store next Goor to Mr. Ass Blanchard's, on

Mill-street, a neat and well selecte MERCHANDISE, which will be sold on good terms for Cash, Linsey Linen or Whiskey. JOSEPHI. LEMON.

P. S. The part of the house unoccupied by an ay two rooms, garret, kitchen and other necessary mildings, suitable for a small family to rent.

J I. L. P. S. The part of the house unoccupied by me

## To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations.—I feel confeient that with the aid of commodations.—I feel confeient that with the aid of commodations.—I feel confeient that with the aid of the best worknow and a constant supply of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to rende ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise. JOHN BRYAN.

CP EASY SADDLES.

The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has eaused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebouc, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in thesaddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles nows in use, and but one tentiment I believe exists among them in favour o, their seperiority—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemens. Any person desirous of purchaling those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.

rior to most.

I have taken the necessary steps to scenre a patent for this invention, and expect that no gentleman saddler will attempt to avail himself of my plan.

Look here my brother Chips! I wish to employ eight or ten Journeymen Coopers,

## History of IRELAND.

The subscribers having contracted for a part of the first American Edition of

O'HALLORAN'S

Ancient History of Ireland, Will receive subscriptions for the same, antil the first of Februaryt 1816; at which time a return will be made to the publisher, who will print no more copies than those subscribed for. This history will make three large octavo volumes, of about 500 pages each, including a copious Introduction, with several decreases. 500 pages each, including a copious Introduction, with several elegant copper plate engravings, representing the grandeur of some of the ancient edifices of Ireland, and a map of Ireland, and an alphabet of the Irish language, in the original characters. It will be delivered in nine proportionable numbers, monthly, until completed. The price of each number will be one dollar payable on delivery. The period of this history is from the earliest settlement of the country, until the invasion by the British, under Henry the II, in 1172; being nerr 2000 years:

Wm. ESSEX & SON.

N. B.—The publisher is Mr. Edward Gillespy, former editor of the Shanrock, who promises the work shall be executed with accuracy and elegance.

52-6t Lexington, December 20.

#### A NEW WORK ON BR. WING & TANNING.

The Practical Brewer and Tanner, By JOSEPH CROPPINGER, of N. York, Sometime since announced to the public, is now ready for delivery, and may be had at the principal Book-sellers in this city. This work principal Book-sellers in this city. This work will be found to contain processes and information, highly interesting to the Gentleman, the Merchant, the House-Keeper, the Farmer, the Brewer, the Malter, and the Tanner. The author has endeavored to make this work practically useful, and principally to encounter the presence and extension of the brewrage the progress and extension of the brew-ing trade in this country, as an object of great national importance, whether considered in a political or moral point of view. He has also anxiously aimed at improving the quality of American Malt Liquors, generally—with what success, time will determine. He has also given the French mode of tanning the heaviest soal leather in twenty-one days—calf skins in three or four days; highly important to Tanners. Book-sellers, and others, wishing copies of this work, by addressing letters (post paid) to the author, No. 45, John street, New-York, will receive attention.

52.3w\*

## Bartlett & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.

New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815.

## The Subscribers

Have just received and now offer for sale, at a small advance for Cash, or on a short credit,

A QUANTITY OF Coffee, Sugar, Quecens' Ware,

Rice, Copperas & Logwood, And a small assortment of DRY GOODS,

By wholesale, or in such quantities as may suit pur chasers. They also have a number of SADDLES, BRIDLES, and other articles of Saddlery, which they will barter for good WHISKEY.

AYRES & MOODY, Lexington, Nov. 25, 1815. 48-tt

Downing & Grant

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-Paterset, Physics Phils Paterset, Physics Physic

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING Prunes, Almon. Figs, Cold Struck, Teas, Chocolate, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Allspice. Scots & Moccoba { Snuff Black Pepper, New-England Cheese Cayenne do Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mustard, Herrings, Wash Balls, Shaving Soap, Madder, Pipes, Wooden Cocks, Copperas, Brimstone, Overalls, JAMAICA SPIRITS WHISKEY

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty
Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms,
&c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lex-Nov. 25, 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FASHIONABLE

## MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present and approaching season, at his store opposite the Printing Office of the Kentucky Gazette, carefully selected by himself, which he is determined to Office of the Kentucky Gazette, carefully selected by himself, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail, for Cash.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also wanted, women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also wanted, women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also, wanted, women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Also, wanted, women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment wi

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON. Have just received at their stand on Main-Street, opposite the Court House in Lexington, a very
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries. Hardware, and

Queensware, which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash. Lexington, Nov. 9, 1815.

One Dollar Reward. To which liberal wages and constant employment will be given by

Steam-Mill of J. H. Morton & Co. Lex.

Oct. 4, 1846.

Lost on the fourth instant, the first volume of Pope's Works, belonging to the Lexington Juvenile Library.

GEORGE RALLS.

December 16, 52-tf

#### Nails and Brads.

The subscribers inform the public they have just received a freesh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the cusk at their store, or by retail of Messrs. Farmer Dewees & Co. who will hereafter be constantly supplied with a general assortment for retailing, at their usual prices—where also may be had w arranged Axes, of a superior quality.

The subscribers will also receive orders for any kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the Factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a commission of 21-2 per cent. on 3 months credit—and without any commission, when money is paid on delivery of the nails here.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Dec. 29.

Lexington, Dec. 29.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Hay & Bordman HAVE this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to George Hay for settlement, who alone is authorised to settle the business of the con-

GEORGE HAY
NATHAN I. BORDMAN
Lexington, Dec. 19, 1815.

52—

GEORGE HAY will continue the SHOE BUSINESS. Every attention will be paid to those who favor him with their patropage. Measures taken for all kinds of Shoes, which will be attended to with

Strayed or Stolen

ABOUT the 20th of December last, from my house on Wolf Run, 21-2 miles from Lexington, one SORREL HORSE, about 6 years old next spring, 5 feet 1 inch high, has a star in his forehead, a natural trotter, has lately been badly foundered on a trip to Virginia, which will appear on a slight view of his houghs. This horse was raised by Mr. Elijah Croswhite, of Clarke county, near Winchester, where he has likely made for, if not stolen. I will give Ten Dollars for his delivery to me, if taken up as a stray; and if stolen, Thirty on the conviction of the thief.

WM. POLLOCK.

December 24, 1815.

James Garrison, WHOLESALE & RETAIL Apothecary and Druggist,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply o

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;

Also, a large supply of PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for eash at the New-York, Phi-ladelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of Carriage expences excepted, or on the usual cre-Gum Tragacantla Aloes Sact Myrrh

Antimony Guaic Borax refined Copal Shal Lac Brimstone Burgundy Pitch Pow'd. Peruvian Barks Cantharides Rheubarb Cochineal Jallap Cream Tartar Cloves Cinnamon Mace Nutmegs 12 dozen Caster Oil

Annatto

Allum Red Wood

Log Wood

Aquafortis

Whiteing

Drop Lake

Dutch Pink

Pat. Yellow

Linseed Oil

Cromic Yellow

Ipecacnanha, &c. Sal Ammoniac Fol Senna Manna Flake Camomile Flowers Orange Peel Gentian Root, &c.

Gum Camphor Arabic PATENT MEDICINES, By the gross or dozen.

Ess. Peppermint Godfrey's Cordial Durable Ink Bateman's Drops British Oil Steer's Opadeldoe Turlington's Balsom Worm Tea Itch Ointment Wormseed Oil

DYE STUFFS. Aquafortis by the car. boy or pound Oil of Vitriol by the carboy or pound

Madder, &c. PAINTS, &c. Spanish Brown Red Lead Prussian Blue, No. 1 White Lead

Rose Pink Pat. Green Copal Varnish, by the gallon Turpentine Varnish, Spts. Turpentine do.
Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil, suitable for machinery, which will be sold low-with a gene-Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1815.

TO MECHANICS AND MANU-FACTURERS.

WANTED at the Lexington Manufactory, several Weavers and Spinners of Wool; also, a good Fuller and Dresser of Cloths, and a Wool Stapler—also, several Paper Makers; to whom liberal wages will be given in money as often as wanted.

Also, wanted 20 young Men and Boys from 14 to 21 years of age to learn the various branches of Manufacturing woolen goods and paper; to whom liberal encouragement will be given, when well recommended.

Alse, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactories of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815.

The U. S. Treasury Report. The report of Mr. Secretary Dallas, to the pre-

sent Congress, comprehends-I. A review of the financial operation of the government, in reference to the late war. II. A view of the finances for 1815, with estimates of the revenue and expenditures for 1816,

III. Propositions for improving and managing the revenue, and for the support of the public

1. Under the first head, the secretary shows (what every man of common sense had long be-fore admitted) the folly and impolicy of Congress in relying upon a peace revenue and loans (without providing funds by taxation to meet them) for the extraordinary state of war. It would therefore be unnecessary—more particularly, as it would exclude other matter of much interest from our paper, to republish his reasoning on the subject

The receipts of the Treasury for Derived from revenue 9,800,000 Treasury Notes 2.8 0,000 40,000,000 For 1813. Derived from revenue 11,500,000 20,080,000 loans Treasury Notes 6,090,000 34,870,000 For 1814 Derived from revenue 11,340,000 15.080.000 loans Treasury Notes 8,297,000

For 1815, to the 30th of September last-Derived from revenue 12,400,000 11.340,000 loans Treasury Notes 15,938,000

The whole making an aggregate of 137,414,000 The disbursements for the same period of time, are stated-For 1812-For the Civil Depart-1,791,000 ment, &c. 12,078,000 Army 3,959,000 Mavy Public Dabt 4,449,000 22,279,000 For 1813-For the Civil Depart-

1.833,000

19 800,000 Army 11,108,000 Public Debt, 38,190,000 For 1814-For the Civil Depart-2,337,000 ment, &c. 20,510,000 Army 7,312,000

ment, &c.

8.386.000 Public Debt For 1815 to the 30th of 39.548.000 September last-For the Civil Depart-2,537,000 ment, &c. 15,790,000 Army 7,050,000 Navy

\_\_ 33,685,000 Making the aggregate of disbursements from the 1st January, 1812, to the 30th September, 1815; 133,703,000 The funded debt contracted before the war,

stands as follows; 16.158,000 3 per cent stock, 120,82,000 10,903,500 Louisiana

Making a total of \$39,135,000 The funded debt contracted since the war stands as follows :

6 per cent stock of 1812, not payable 7,860,500 before 1825 6 per cent stock of 1813, not payable before 1826 6 per cent stock of 1814, not payable before 1827 15.616,700

of 1815, part not payable before 1827 9,745,700 7 pr. ct. stock of 1815, not payable before

3,268,900 -13,314,600 The whole estimated 63,144,900 To this is to be added

a floating debt of 16,205,100 treasury notes of And temporary loans from banks for 1,150,000 Which will make the total amount of the public debt contracted since the war, so far as can be

yet ascertained 80,500,000
And the whole amount of the public debt. T19,600,000
The Secretary estimates that about \$5,000, 000, are yet due to individuals for loans, sup. plies & services during the late war, not yet li-quidated at the Treasury; and states there has been a considerable reduction of the floating debt by the payments made of Treasury Notes for taxes, duties and public lands, which are convertable at pleasure by those who held them into stock. The funded debt of the war, may amount to \$70,000,000

80,300,000

The Secretary next reports that "for the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement or gradual extinguishment of the national debt," the resources of the Treasury, are abundant although the state of the circulating medium, has rendered it impracticable at times, to obtain on reasonable terms, the local curren lands, and the proceeds of duties on imports to be employed by them in the following manner—the whole producing annually 133, 10,000 But, he adds, that the charges the funded debt; 2d. to the reimbursement of the funded debt; 2d. to the reimbursement of

domestic manufactures, on which duties have been laid, and included in the general pledge, to be continued until the present national debt is discharged—that the new duty on salt, and the duties on sugar refined, and on stamps, will expire on the 17th of February next-that the following duties are not limited in their dura-tion, but are included in the general pledge for the national debt-the direct tax-the duties upon licenses to distillers and on liquors distilled-on licenses to retailers of wines, spirithous liquors and foreign merchandise—on sales at auction—carriages & harness—house hold furniture and watches-on articles manufactured or made for sale-and the rate of postage-but that this pledge will be satisfied, ne substitution of other duties and taxes United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Giles,

qually productive. What would be the actual receipts of the Treasury up to New Years' day last, the Secretary estimates as follows :

Cash in the Treasury 1st Jan. 1815 \$1,526,998 8,000,000 Customs Direct Tax 2,200,000 4,700,000 Internal Duties 1,000,000 Lands Postage, &c. 450,000 16,350,000

Loans and Treasury Notes 33,972,000 \$ 43,849,600 Disbursements before stated to the 30th of Sept

The last quarter they are estimated to be— 33,686,000

For the civil depart-500,000 ment, &c. Public debt - - 3,000,000

\$ 38,686,000 The sum in the Treasury at the end of the year will be \$10,136,000
The probable demands on the Treasury in

5,000,000

1816, are estimated as follows: Civil department, &c. Army of 1816 5,112,600 Arrearages of 1815, beyond the amount of appropria-9,437,087 14,549,000 Navy, supposing it is reduced one half and including \$200,000 for ship timber Public debt

The probable annual expenditure of our peace establishment, independent of any ac sinking fund, is estimated at \$ 17,288,66 The revenue which will accrue during 1816, is estimated as follows \$ 13,000,000 Customs 200 Internal duties
Direct Tax

5,600,000 Lands Postage &c. 400,000 \$ 27,000,000 The sums actually recetvable, are estimated as follows: \$20,000,0000 Internal duties 6,500,000 Direct tax including arrears 8,500,000 of 1816 1,000,000 Lands -Postage Probable amount in the Trea-400,000 sury at new year

The effective ways & means 39,884,000 will produce \$ 3,184,000 Making a deficit of

to be provided for by means other than reve-The Secretary recommends a continuance of dreamed that I was transported to so disthe duty on imported salt—an addition to the tant a period, as the year 1850, and that bermanent rates of duties on imported merchandize—a continuance of the double duties until the 30th of June—the abolition on the 18th of April, of the duties imposed at the last session on various articles of domestic manufacture

—a repeal of the act of last session imposing

PRILADELPHIA. M duties on spirits distilled-and an addition of 100 per cent. on the rate of duty of licenses to distillers-an abolition of the duties on house hold furniture and watches-the repeal of the additional duty of last session on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize—a continuance of the duties on

half of the direct tax. The substraction from the revenue which will thereby be occasioned, is esti-\$.7,000,000

refined sugar and stamps-and the reduction on

mated at
But the substitutes for supply are calculated to produce--Licenses to distillers, stamp duties, and on refined sugars Imported salt And an increase on the permanent rates of duties on foreign

merchandise, of 5,000,000 \$ 14,000,000 Under these changes, the revenue to accrue in 1816, is estimated as follows: \$ 17,000,000 Customs **4,5**00,000 **2,700,000** Direct tax, net product Postage 400,000

\$ 25,600,000 And the money receivable in 1815, is estimated as follows: Customs

5,000,000 Internal duties Direct tax -6.000,000 1,000,000 400,000 Postage \$ 33,400,000

The eash in the Treasury being estimated at \$6,484,000, to be provided for by loan or

To extinguish the whole of the public debt in a period of 18 years, he proposes to make an annual appropriation of two millions of dollars in to his ever-memorable battle in the Essex.— To extinguish the whole of the public debt in a cy of some of the places appointed for the discharge of the public engagements." These nual appropriation of two millions of dollars in addition to the sum of eight millions now anand the faith of the United States which is nually appropriated for the payment of the in-pledged to supply from the existing, or from terest and principal of the public debt; that other subjects of revenue, the deficiencies of this additional sum be paid out of the customs, that fund. This fund arises from the interest sales of public lands and the internal duties, of such parts of the public debt as have been or either of them, and that this sum be paid paid off-the proceds of the sales of public over to the Commissioners of the sinking fund,

er to erect branches elsewhere, the capital of competent amount, to consist of three fourths

VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES. DECEMBER, 15.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter which he had received from Mr. Eppes-in re ply to his own communication to him announing his appointment as Senator of the United States, as follows:
Richmond, Dec. 7, 1815.

Dear Sir-I have been requested by the House of Delegates to announce to you, your appointment as a Senator in the Congress of the

Speaker of the H. of D. of Virginia

BUCKINGHAM, Dec. 11, 1815.

Dear Sir-Permit me to return through you to the House of Delegates, my grateful knowledgments for the distinguished proof of their confidence, with which I have been honored, and to tender to yourself my thanks for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to announce my appointmett as Sena tor, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Giles. Nothing but the present deplorable condition of my health would prevent my attempting to discharge the duties of a station thus conferred on me by the Legislature of Virginia. I have not been out of my house for more than four weeks, and it is possible that months may yet elapse before I could repair to the City of Washington. Under these circumstances, I consider it more honorable to decline the appointment, than to hazard leaving the state unrepresented. The Legislature, I hope, will justly appreciate the motives under which I act, and unite with me n opinion, that the circumstances I have stated, ought to prevent my accepting the appointment conferred on me.

With respect,
I have the honor to be, Your most obedient. JOHN W. EPPES.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

[As the Senate is not in session, and will not be until the 29th inst. no step can be taken upon this subject. Until then, Virginia must be unrepresented in part, on the floor of the Senate.]

In perusing the Columbian Magazine for September, 1786, we find the following curious anticipation which is so near being already realized by com. Decatur in 1815.]

For the Columbian Gazette. I was highly pleased lately with the perusal of a work stiled the year 2500,' in which the benevolent author pourtrays the situation which he hopes France will be in at that period, and shews in a very striking point of view, the absurdity of many of the most favorite practices of the present day, in that kingdom. I felt myself strongly impressed with the idea, and threw myself on a couch where I pursued the reflection as far as I was capable, extending my view to this country. After some time I fell asleep, and

on entering a coffee house, I took up a newspaper, and read some paragraphs of PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1850. A letter received from Cadiz dated the

10th of March say : We have authentic accounts that the American admiral Beatmale, with 10 sail of the line has lately had a desperate engagement with a grand fleet of the Algerines, of 11 sail of the line, 4 frigates and 4 gallies. Both fought with the utmost bravery—but two of the Algerine first rate vessels being blown up, and a great havock being made among the crews of the rest, three struck, and the remainder fled. The signals for chase were made, and three more captured—the rest were driven ashore-and fire-ships being sent among them, were all set on flames, and consumed. The brave admiral immediately sailed to Algiers, which he bomharded with such vigour, that in a short time all the fortifications on the side towards the sea, were levelled, and the city almost entirely reduced to ashes. The Dey sent an ambassador to sue for peace, and was so terrified at the fate of the fleet, on which he had placed all his reliance, that he consented to surrender all the piratical vessels which have so long infested the Mediterranean, and even the At-

SEQUEL OF COM. PORTER'S EXPEDITION IN THE SOUTH SEA.

We are indebted to the politeness of one of the officers of the government for a copy of the following letter, addressed by Capt. Gam-BLE (of the Marines) to Com. PORTER, on the return of the former to the United States, in three millions, this will occasion a deficit of August last. Captain Camble, (the reader \$6,484,000, to be provided for by loan or will recollect) was left by Commodore Porter with a few men, in charge of two or three ves-The following letter comprizes all the subsequent occurrences : Copy of a letter from Captain Gamble to Com

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 30, 1815. SIR-With regret I have to inform you, the frigate had not got clear of the Marqueses before we discovered in the natives a hostile disposition towards us, who in a few days be-\$3,00,000 But, he adds, that the charges upon that fund will now probably amount to the sum of \$14,524,300, and that there is a deficit compared with the charges on it, of \$6,524,200.

The Secretary, when recommending the estimate of the sum of \$10,000 But, he adds, that the charges of the funded debt; 2d. to the reimbursement of the principal as the same shall fall due; and 3d, after having answered these purposes, if there shall remain a surplus at their disposal, to the purchase of such parts of the public funded debt as shall appear to them most benefit to the reimbursement of the principal as the same shall fall due; and 3d, after having answered these purposes, if there shall remain a surplus at their disposal, to the purchase of such parts of the public funded debt as shall appear to them most benefit to the reimbursement of the security of the ships and property on shore, but for our personal safety, to land my men and regain by force of arms the many things they had, in the most daring manner, stolen from the encampment; but the funded debt; 2d. to the reimbursement of the principal as the same shall fall due; and 3d, after having answered these purposes, if the remain a surplus at their disposal, to the principal as the same shall fall due; and property on shore, but for our personal safety, to land my men and regain by force of arms the many things they had, in the most daring manner, stolen from the encampment; but the funded debt as shall appear to them most benefit to the principal as the same shall due; and property on shore, but for our personal safety, to land my men and regain by force of arms the many things they had, in the most daring manner, stolen from the encampment; but the funded debt as shall appear to them most benefit to the principal as the same shall due; and property on shore, but for our personal safety, to land my men and regain by force of arms the many things they had, in the most daring manner, stolen from the encampment are same shall due; and property on shore, but for our

of the public stock and one fourth gold and silver.

1, however, had the satisfaction to accomplish my wish without firing a musket, and from that time lived in the most perfect amity at our hands. The Americans, worthy of this name, in each danger behold the basis of their

Before mentioning the lamentable events of that day, and the two succeeding ones, I shall Extract of a letter from an American, to his give you a brief account of a few preceding friend in Baltimore, dated occurrences, which were sources of great uneasiness to me. The first was the death of John Wetter (marine) who was unfortunately drowned in the surf, on the afternoon of the 28th February, and the desertion of four of my men. They took the advantage of a dark night, and left the bay unobserved by any person, all excepting one (a prisoner) having the watch on deck. They took with them several muskets, a supply of ammunition, and occurrences, which were sources of

on the 7th May, while on board the sering-tions: but how they will settle the same, it apatam, on duty, which required my being present, a mutiny took place, in which I was misunderstanding there is no communication between this and the other side of the river, ting the Serigapatam out of the bay—two days after, when making the necessary preparations to depart for Valparaiso, we were attacked by the savages, and I have, with the deepest regret, to inform you, sir, midshipmen William Felters, John Thomas, Thomas Gibbs, and William Brudinell, were massacred, and Peter Coddington (Marine) dangerously wounded.— After bending the jib, and spanker, we cut our moorings, and fortunately had a light breeze that carried the ship clear of the bay with six cartridges remaining out of the only barrel left us by the mutineers.

situation most distressing. In attempting to run the boat up, it broke in two parts, and we were campelled to cut away from the bows the only anchor, not being able to cat it. We musscurvy, and myself confined to the bed with a high fever, produced by my wound. In that state, destitute of charts, and almost

fevery means of navigating the ship, I reached the Sandwich Island, after a passage of seven-teen days, and suffering much from fatigue and hardships. I was there unfortunately captured by the English ship Cherub, remained a prisoner on board of her seven months, during Tokan which time my men were treated in a most Bale rope, shameful manner. We were then put on shore Yarns, at Rio de Janeiro, without the possibility of getting away until after hearing of the peace. I then, by the advice of the physician who attended me, embarked on board a Swedish ship bound to Havre de Grace, (there being no other means of my getting away at that time) leaving behind acting midshipman Clapp and five men, having lost one soon after my arrival in that place with the small pox.

On the 1st inst. 47 N. long, 18 W. we fell in with the American ship Oliver Ellsworth, from Havre, bound to this port. I took a passage on board of her, and arrived here two days since, after being upwards of an hundred days at sea. I am at present unable to travel and shall therefore await either your orders, the following tenor, which struck me or the order of the Commandant of the Marine Corps at this place.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest

on the Mexican soil, where he was received with the acclamations of the people, and his calumniators arrested by order of government. The supreme Congress of the republic has en- William Leavy, trusted him with an important mission, and he George Trotter, will shortly repair to the north.

The Spaniards lately landed in Mexico 2500 W. Essex & Son, men of the famous expedition to the Spanish Tandy & Allen, Main. The government of Fernando wished E. Finley & Son, to employ this reinforcement to free the com- Noah Ridgely, mon nation between Tomtico and other points. Thomas Scott, The insurgent general drew them into the in. Robert Miller, terior and killed 600 in one action-a column of Eastburn, Kirk, & Co. 200 men, with their arms and baggage, joined Isaac Riley, the independent standard; the rest fell back George Poyzer, on Xalapa, where they arrived reduced almost to nothing.

General Anaya has sent us a copy of the Mexican constitution, of which we will give an analysis in a furure number.

Dr. Robinson, who accompanied General Anaya to Mexico, and was on the way with him to attend the Mexican Congress, writes on the 10th July, from Huatusco, (five or six leagues from the city of Mexico)—" We have just received the agreeable news that the Patriots have completely beaten a division of the Royalists in the province of Puebla."

mation, issued at Buenos Ayres, addressed by the Director (ad interim) of the state, Don Ignacio Alvarez, to the inhabitants of the Con-

"Citizens—Spain, freed from the power of the French, after adding a new example to the history of there being nothing superior to the constancy of a people, collectively defending the constancy of a people, collectively defending the constance of the constance constancy of a people, collectively defending their liberty, inconsistent in her own experi-ence, without recovering from the calamities with which she has been afflicted, blind in her rankled hatred, deaf to the voice of her own interest, of justice and humanity, is sending to our shores ten thousand assassins, intent in destroying, in one day, the work of five years labor, and flushed with the hope of im-

ablishment of a revenue system which shall not be exclusively dependant on foreign commerce, notices, that the duties on merchandize and tonnage, will be reduced one half on the 17th of Feb. next, except such as are imposed on goods of the like description, with articles of except such as are imposed on goods of the like description, with articles of except such as a result of the United States at a rate not exceed and what was of still greater importance, to rations. With the name of brothers on their prevent, if possible, their putting threats into lips, but with the weagon in their right hands, prevent, if possible, their putting threats into lips, but with the weagon in their right hands, they approach the waters of La Plata, to spread with the most serious consequences on our part, from duty requiring my men to be so goods of the like description, with articles of except such as are imposed on goods of the like description, with articles of except such as are imposed on goods of the like description, with articles of except such as are imposed on goods of the like description, with articles of except such as are imposed on goods of the like description, with articles of except such as are imposed on goods of the like description, with articles of except such as a result of the United States at a rate not exceed and what was of still greater importance, to rations. With the name of brothers on their lips, but with the weagon in their right hands, the control of the United States at a rate not exceed and what was of still greater importance, to rations. With the name of brothers on their lips, but with the weagon in their right hands, the control of the United States at a rate not exceed and what was of still greater importance, to rations. rious proof of valor they have already given.

I, however, had the satisfaction to accomFrom this day, fellow citizens, liberty is more my distressed situation placed me in their glories. One sentiment inflames their heart -no one prefers slavery to death, &c. &c. &c."

" BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 29.

the watch on deck. They took with them several muskets, a supply of ammunition, and many articles of but little value. My attempt to pursue them was prevented by their destroying partially the only boat (near the beach) at that time sea-worthy.

With sentiments of personal regard and esteem, believe me your friend and obedient servant,

ANDREW STEVENSON,

Sheaker of the Hoat D. of Virginia. the 1st of May. All hands were then engaged vernment, are now in opposition to it. The the Greenwich to the Seringapatam, as I began to despair of your rejoining me at that place. The work went on well, and the men were abedient to my orders though I discovered to the control of the cannon which obedient to my orders, though I discovered an belonged to the fortifications of Monte Video, evident change in their countenances, which as also the arms, ammunition, &c. being remoevident change in their countenances, which led me to suppose there was something wrong led me to suppose there was something wrong in agitation, and under that impression, had all the muskets, ammunition, and small arms of every description, taken to the Greenwich, (the ship I lived on board of) from the other ships, as a necessary precaution against a surprise from my own men.

On the 7th May, while on board the Sering the counters have been used to be some its story but how there will eattle the same it. On the 7th May, while on board the Sering-

#### NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.

The meeting of the British Parliament, prorogued by proclamation to the 1st of February, had by a subsequent proclamation been ordered to meet on the 17th of January.

The French house of peers, on the 29th of October, adopted the project of After getting out of the bay, we found our a law relative to the measures of safety,

The mint in London had been dethere was one cripple, one dangerously wounded, one sick, one just recovering from the is put down at from 60 to 80 thousand

> ----PRICES CURRENT, NEW-ORLEANS. December 1. Dolls. Cts. Dolis. Cts. 50 dull 50 lively 10 lively 57 1-2 16 28 lively Whiskey, 75 to from 87 1-2 S7 1-2 Cotton. 30 12 to 20 to from 25

> > Commission Business. IN LEXINGTON, KEN.

Cornclius Coyle & Wm. Robinson. HAVING ESTABLISHED A

#### COMMISSION HOUSE

IN THIS TOWN, Respectfully solicits the patronage of such com-

DOHN M. GAMBLE.

New-York, Dec. 14—Noon.

From Jamaica Papers received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

Kingston, (Jam) Nov. 2.

We have at length intelligence direct from Gen. Anaya at Mexico. This brave Mexican, whose sang froid and courage were equally remarkable during the invasion, after having once experienced some contrariety, landed at last on the Mexican soil, where he was received.

Wm. ROBINSON & Co. Next door to John D. Clifford's Store. REFERENCES.

Merchants, Lex. Merchants, Baltimore. Merchants, Philadelphia. Booksellers, New-York Com. Mer. Nashville.

### 180,000 DOLLARS! MAY BE GAINED, By the purchase of a single ticket in the

Grand Masonic Hall Lottery, NOW DRAWING
IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE; Not two Blanks to a Prize.

THE WHEEL STILL CONTAINS 1 Prize of - - - \$40,000 1 ditto of - - - - 20,008 The following is an extract from a procla- 5 ditto of - - - - 10,000 ditto of - - - - - 5,000 With an unusual number of \$1900's, 500's, &c. Agreeably to the scheme of this lottery, a sta-

# Forty Thousand Dollars

Present price of tickets, 15 dollars, warranted undrawn up to the 8th day's drawing inclusive.

WM. ROBINSON, & Co.

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store. December 15th, 1815.

WANTED TO HIRE,

## A Female Servant,

WHO is well acquainted with washing and ironang and milking For such a one a liberal price will egiven. Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 1, 1816.

#### LEXINGTON, JANUARY 8.

The following gentlemen are elected Trustees of the Town of Lexington, for the ensuing

John Bradford, Thomas Wallace, John Fowler, Stephen Chipley, Alexander Parker, John Lowry, Robert R. Barr, Andrew M. Calla, Caleb W. Cloud, Saml. Ayres, Edward Howe.

The following gentlemen are elected Officers of the Lexington Library, for the ensuing

Directors-John Tilford, James G. Trotter, Robert R. Barr, Mathew Elder, Fielding Bradford, Jr.

Treasurer\_B. Gaines. Secretary & Librarian-Thos. M.

#### COMMERCIAL TREATY.

JAMES MADISON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA To all and singular to whom these presents shall

cime, greeting : Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, to regulate the Commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britan. nic Majesty, was signed at London on the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, which Convention is in the words following to wit: A CONVENTION

To regulate the Commerce between the Territo-

ries of the United States and of his Britannic

The United States of America and his Britannic Majesty being desirous by a Convention to regulate the Commerce and Navigation between their respective countries, territories, and people, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such Convention, that is to say, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their plenipotentiaries John Quincay Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States; and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, has named for his plenipotentiaries the honorable Frederick John Robinson, vice-president of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, joint paymaster of his Majesty's forces, and a Member of the Imperial Parliament, Henry Goulburn, esq. a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and under Secretaty of State, and William Adams, esq. Doctor of Civil Laws; and the said plenipotentiaries having mutually produced and shewn their said full powers, and exchanged copies of the same, have agreed on and conluded the follow-ART. 1.—There shall be between the Terri-

tories of the United States of America and all the Territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe a reciprocal liberty of Commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty, freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and ware-houses for the purposes of their commerce : and gene rally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security of their commerce, but subject always to the laws and statutes of

the two countries respectively.

ART H.—No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United Majesty for four years from the date of its States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, respectively. than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, or of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to or from the said territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally

extend to all other nation States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, on the vessels of the United States than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whe-ther such importation shall be in vessels of ther such importation shall be in vessels of Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the the United States or in British vessels, and the behalf of his majesty, to explain and declare, same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of allied sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe place allotted for the future residence of gento the United States, whether such exportation eral Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regula-shall be in vessels of the United States, or in tions as may be necessary for the perfect se-British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed, that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods the growth, produce or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawback shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, or any other foreign nation, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said draw.

The intercourse between the United States and his Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West-Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be effected by any of the remain in the complete possession of its rights

with respect to such an intercourse. Aur. III - His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of Americashall be admitted and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, to wit: Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited : provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the Bri tish government and any state or power what ever, to export from the said territories, with out the special permission of the British government, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favored Euopean nations, and they shall pay no higher other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles the most favoured European nation.

same shall be unladen. sion granted by this article, is not to extend clishmen who should trade with his domin-to allow the vessels of the United States to ions; but it seems the British character is as carry on any part of the coasting trade of the well understood in China, as in other counsaid British territories, but the vessels of the tries, and that notwithstanding their gold, United States having, in the first instance, pro-ceeded to one of the said principal settlements friendship and respect, than the English arisof the British dominions in the East Indies, tocrat. of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or part thereof from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshment, but not for commerce, in the course of the United States may also touch for refreshment, but not for commerce, in the course of Canten demanded the departure of the usual regulations; they surrounded the vessels with no parts which preof their voyage to or from the British terri- the British vessels of war, which was antories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good store, the Island of St. Helena. or such other places as may be in the possession of Great British prize goods; subsequently, the Chinases as may be in the possession of Great British prize goods; subsequently, the Chinase government prohibited its subjects from British, in the African or Indian seas, it being supplying British ships with provisions; British ships with provisions. well understood that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects to the laws and regulations of the British government, from time

British were returned unpened; all in-

he is sent, such consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the had been put to death, case, or be sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the

It is hereby declared that either of the con tracting parties, may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

Aur. V.—This convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by his Britan nic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States and his signature, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

Done at London, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord 1815. (t. s.) JOHN Q. ADAMS,

ALBERT GALLATIN, FRED J. ROBINSON,

(L s.) HENRY GOULBURN, (L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS.

going convention, have by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accepted, ratified ration is hereunto annexed-

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto afindependence of the U. States the fortieth. JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MONROE,

Secretary DECLARATION.

The undersigned his Britannic majesty's Charge d'Affairs in the United States of America, is commanded by his royal highness, the ly, of the present year, for regulating the commerce and navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which happened in Europe subsequent to the signature tions as may be necessary for the perfect se-curity of his person; and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well as British ships and vessels as others, excepting only ships belonging to the East India company, shall be excluded "As Japan has never hitherto entered rom all communication with, or approach to that island.

It has therefore, became impossible to comply with so much of the third article of the treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, and the ratification of the said treaty will be ex-changed under the explicit declarations and inderstanding, that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever, with the said Island, so long as the said Island continues to be the place of residence for the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

(Signed)
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER. Washington, Nov. 24, 1815.

HARTFORD CONVENTION.

We think it a duty we owe our country, o publish, annually, the names of those provisions of this article, but each party shall who composed the " Hartford Convenion"—that they may never be forgotten. The following are there names---viz:

George Cabot, Nathan Dane, William Prescott, Timothy Bigelow, Joshua Thomas. Joseph Lyman, Ste'n Longfellow, jr. Daniel Waldo, Hodijah Baylies. George Bliss, Chauncey Goodrich\* \*Deceased

James Hillhouse, John Treadwell, Zephaniah Swift, Nathaniel Smith, Calvin Goddard, Roger M. Sherman, Daniel Lyman, Samuel Ward, Edward Manton. Benjamin Hazard, Benjamin West, Mills Olcott. William Hall, jr. Harford Mercury.

- 0000000 GBBBBBB -THE CHINESE AND BRITISH.

London papers, received by recnnt arrivals, ontain a number of particulars respecting the origin and termination of the dispute bethe British Factory at Canton and enter even there. then imported or exported in the vessels of deprecate the effects of these, and to eradiof the United States shall not carry any arti-cles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the who went to Pekin and made the Emperor some rich presents, with a view to bribe him, It is also understood, that the permis- and purchase his good-will toward the En-

in the dominions and territories of the other resident, with all his countrymen and their party, but before any consul shall act as such, hipping, left Canton, but returned soon after he shall in the usual form be approved in consequence of the interference of the and admitted by the government to which he is sent, and it is hereby declared that menced, which the London Observer anticiin case of illegal or improper conduct towards pates, will terminate amicably; but the Enthe laws or government of the country to which iglish agent, whom the Chinese charged with

> From the London Observer. RUSSIAN EMBASSY TOJAPAN.

The Russian officer, Captain Von Langsdorff, in the travels recently published by him, has given a very detailed account of his visit to Japan, whither he was sent as Ambassador from his sovereign, and was charged to open, if possible, a commercial intercourse between the two Empires. The first attempt was made by the empress Catharine. That princess being informed, that a Japan merchant, named Kodia, together with some other persons who had been wreck-times, endeavoured to establish an intermerchant, named Kodia, together with some other persons who had been wrecked some years before upon the Kurile islands were living in Stheria, she invited Japan; they were always, however, re-Kodai, to St. Petersburg & after displaying all the pomp and spiendour of her pulsed, in consequence of the long estab respect and kindness, gave him a vessel Now, therefore, be it known, that 7, James to return to his native country. He re-Madison, president of the United States of America, having seen and considered the fore 2 was conveyed by lieutenant Laxmann. son of the celebrated naturalist, to Atkis, and confirmed in the same, and every clause a harbour in Matmal, on the north-cust of a determined number of links. If one member, however, be particularly and article thereof, subject to the aucontained in a declaration made by the aucontained in a declaration majesty on the 24th the Emperor of Japan, in which, in the be soon broken. The chain of friendship of Siberia sent a letter by Laxmann to weak, the latter must of necessity, by use, name of his Imperial Mistress, he made can never, therefore, be otherwise than known the motive of his voyage, and proposed, in order to promote a closer friend-No higher or other duties or charges shall
No higher or other duties or charges shall
E. s. hand. Done at the city of Washington, to establish a regular intercourse of trade.

Let be imposed in any of the ports of the United this 22d day of Dec. A.D. 1815, and of the Same presents not of year great value. Some presents not of very great value were also sent in her majesty's name to of some months, Laxmann received, in- friendship, should be permitted, and the stead of an answer to the empress or the emperor of Japan would gladly do whatin which it was stated that the laws of Japan which were fixed and irremovable, therefore, consider the arrival of the seand never could be shaken, had forbidden cond Russian as a proof of the friendship any foreign vessels to come into any harupon the exchange of the ratifications of the convention concluded at London on the 3d of Ju-only exception made was in favor of the Dutch, who are permitted to trade to sents. Nangasaki, but never to go into the interior of the country; that he, Laxmann, the convention aforesaid, it has been expedi- having violated a law of the state, ought ent and determined in conjunction with the in strictness, to be prohibited returning to his own country, and suffer death; but in consideration of his having fulfilled his mission which was to convey some subjects of Japan entrusted to his care, with so much fidelity and firmness, he will be

" As Japan has never hitherto entered into any friendly intercourse with Russia, and consequently is ignorant of the degree of dignity at which the Russian empire is arrived; and as it is impossible by means of a letter to judge of the greater or less extent, or to know what customs and usages prevail in that country, no means are therefore presented of judging how far the two countries are agreed in their ideas with regard to rescan be sent to the letter from Russia, ex. ted."

cept by receiving the people whom chance has sent hither, and on whose account it was written; any further intercourse with them is not desired. As to fensive alliance having been a what concerns future ties of friendship, no between Austria and Prussia. treaty upon the subject can be carried on in the harbor of Atkins, and as little can extinguishing those jealousies which any permission be given for foreigners to come to the capital city of Jeddo. Merchants of other nations, after the establishment of friendly relations, can only come to the places pointed out to them. For the rest it is a law to treat all ships of war let them come to what harbour or landing place they will, with the utmost strictness not to enter into any intercourse with them or receive any excuse they of-

As the last point of instruction, the paper concluded with saying: "You Laxmann, have leave to come to the harbor of Nangasaki on producing our permis- their claims of the confederates, arising sion here committed to you; but without out of the non-execution of the treaty of

the Chinese Government. They say that the conduct of the Chinese "betrayed a struking hoscility to the English, and strong partiality for their enemies, the Americans." To Great Russian empire: but as we have Great Russian empire; but as we have be most favoured European nation.

But it is expressly agreed that the vessels the British Government have determined to foreign vessels to land in any other place. We also repeat that the christian religion cannot be permitted in our kingdomand we therefore make it a condition, that during their stay, no act of religious worship is to be performed; and in case any agreement should be entered into in future, that nothing shall be done contrary to our laws as laid down in the above schedule. As our authority for coming on these conditions, we give this our act to Adam Laxmann."

the vessel with row boats, which prevented all communication with the shore they too kaway the guns, fire arms, and gun powder on board, which they put in deposit until her departure. The ambassa-dor, though treated with civility, was not permitted to proceed to Jeddo and deliver his credentials and presents-or to visit the Durch shut up at Desima; or to send to time established.

ART. IV.—It shall be free, for each of the two contracting parties, respectively to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside distinguished Chinese. At length, the British times, was denied access to the temples; and received his final audience of the governor of Nangasaki in the beginning of April, when they will of the emperor of Japan was communicated to him in the following dispatch, which had been being engaged in a conspiracy against them, have been dictated by the Emperor him-

"In former times, ships of all nations were allowed to come freely to Japan; and the Japanese were in the habit of visiting foreign countries with equal freedom. A hundred and fifty years ago, dom. A hundred and fifty years ago, however, an emperor had strictly enjoined Plated, Tinned and other Sadlery his successors never to let the Japanese quit the country, and to permit only the Chinese, the Dutch, and the inhabitants of the island Riukin, with the Coreans, to Iapan — For many years the Mill and ather saws of a superior squality trade with the latter had been broken off, and only that with the Chinese and Dutch had been kept up. Since that epoch court, and shewing him every token of dangerous to form ties of friendship with lished prohibition, and because it was held an unknown foreign power, which could 22 was conveyed by lieutenant Laxmann, destined to some particular end, must consist of a determined number of links. disadvantageous to the weak members ship and union between the two nations, Russian ship, with Laxmann, came to included in it. Thirteen years before, a an ambassador from the great Russian the Emperor of Japan. After the lapse ceived with forbearance, the other with ever was in his power, consistently with borne him by the emperor of Russia .-This powerful monarch had sent him an ampassador with a number of costly pre-

If they were accepted, the emperor of Japan must, according to the customs of the country, which are considered as laws, send an ambassador with presents of equal value to the emperor of Russia. But as there is a strict prohibition against either the inhabitants or the ships quitting the country, and Japan is besides so poor, that it is impossible to return presents to any thing like an equivalent, it is wholly out of the emperor's power to receive either the ambassador of the presents .-Japan has no great wants, and has therefore little occasion for foreign productions: her few real wants, as well as those slie has contracted by custom, are richly supplied by the Dutch & Chinese, and luxuries are things she does not wish to see introduced. It would, besides, be very difficult to establish an extensive trade, since that must, almost of necessity, pect or contempt being shewn by certain occasion frequent intercourse between actions. On this ground, and on account the common people and the foreign sailof this imperfect knowledge, no answer ors; and this is a thing strictly prohibi-

By a Hamburg mail the intelligence sirectived of a treaty offens to ouble purpose it may be pres merly rendered them individually

and vulnerable to a third partyaffording mutual protection against lesigns of France and Russia. 10v 30 likely to become condially united. Hamburg papers says that the 700,00 000 francs of contributions which France is to pay to the allies, will be liquidate by instalments of 140 millions annually thus completing the whole pavne five years. A sum of 130 millions s likewise fixed as the charge of subsisting for 5 years, the 160,000 allied troops which are to remain in France. The o-

GREENOCK, Nov.3

producing it, you are not permitted to Paris, are to be settled at the end of five years, interest at the rate of three per "The permission ran nearly in the fol- cent. being meanwhile paid on the a-

> AUCTION. At 12 O'clock THIS DAY.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE AUCTION ROOM 2 CARRIAGES & HARNESS, 1 Dozen first quality New-York SADDLES, 3 Pieces CLOTH, Some HOUSE FURNITURE,

BOOKS, &c. &c. D. BRADFORD, Auc. Dec. 8, 1815,

Kentucky Insurance office.

1st January, 1816.

A DIVIDEND of five dollars on each share, was this day declared by the President and Directors, which will be paid to the Stock holders at their office, on and after the 4th inst. By order of 3w— J. L. MARTIN, Cash'r.

NEW GOODS.

WM. LEAVY has just received an extensive assortment of Merchandise, purchased for Cash in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia which he offers for sale at Wholesale or Retail, on moderate terms for Cach. His as-

DRY GOODS,

In great variety, among which are Best superfine, and second Cloths—Blue, Blacks
Bottle-green, and Mixtures.
Single and double Mil'd Cassimers of a superior

quality
Stockingnets and Berlin Cords
Toilanett, Silk stripe, and Merseilles vestings
Rose Point, and Duffit Blankets

sent from Court, and was supposed to have been dictated by the Emperor himself:

Cotton worsted and Lambs wool Hose and half-hoes.

Hardware & Cullery.

Carpenters and Cabinet makers tools and utensils of the first quality
A plendid assortment of Pocket, Pruning and Pen

A general assortment of Files Anvils—Vices—Bar-Iron and German, English and real Crowley Steel Groceries & Queensware,

Those indebted to W. L. are once more ealled

n for a settlement of their notes and accounts, as urther indulgence cannot be expected.

Lexington, January 1st, 1816

2—3t

John Norton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has removed to his honse immediately opposite the Insurance Bank, main street, here he will keep a constant supply of MED-ICINES, wholesale and retail.

Having disposed of his Nail Factory, he re-

quests all those in arrearages for Nails, to make payment immediately, as he intends going to the eastward .- 2 tf.

The subscribers are desirons of having their accounts closed once a year, and have put their books into the hands of Thomas Satterwhite, who will devote his time to this object. All persons concerned are therefore notified to call on him and adjust their

The private books of F. Ridgely, are lodged with hm also—the unsettled accounts in which must unequivocally be closed. RIDGELY & PINDELL.



Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins's

SCHEME

For the Distribution of Property, WILL COMMENCE DRAWING

THIS DAY,

Masonic Diplomas For sale at this o'fice.



THE WILD GAZELLE. The wild Gazelle on Judiah's hills Exulting yet may sound,
And drink from all the living rills
That gush on holy ground;
Its airy step and glorious eye
May glance in tameless transport by!—

A step as fleet, an eye more bright, Hath Judah witnessed there And o'er her scenes of lost delight Inhabitants more fair, cedars wave on Lebanon, But Judah's statelier maids are gone.

More blest each palm that shades those plains
Than Isreal's scattered race:

For taking root, it there remains In solitary grace: It cannot quit its place of birth, It will not live in other earth.

But we must wonder witheringly, In other lands we die; And where our father's ashes be, Our own may never lie : Our temple hath not left a stone, And mockery sits on Salem's throne-

ANECDOTE.

Whistling to some tune.

The lady of Dr. Bentham was a woman of a disposition congenial with that of her cara sposa. She asked a person who applied for the place of footman in her family, if he could whistle?—"Why is that necessary?" said the man. "Because," said the lady, "I expect my footman to whistle all the time he is in the cellar, to be certain he is not drinking while

Gas Lights.—The following extract from the Monthly Magazine, for October, 1815, is earnestly submitted to the corporation of this city.

\*\*Covent Garden Theatre during the past month has exhibited the triumph of the Gas Lights Never was illumination more brilliant, more precise, more innoxious, and at the same time more economical. There is a blaze of white light round the Theatre, & in all its avenues, differing little from the light of day, at half the expence of oil lamps, which serve only to render the darkness visible—There are altogether about sixty burners besides globes, from which issue streams of illuminated gas, almost too intense for the eye to look at. The whole is transmitted above a mile and a half, from the Gas Light manufactory in Peterstreet, Westminster, which also lights most of the intermediate streets and houses. Fleet-street, Lugate Hill and other adjacent streets, are lighted from the Manufactory in Water-lane, and exhibit a blaze of light which ex-cites astonishment and pleasure in all that be-

The cost is three pounds per annum, or two pence per night for shop window lamps; four pounds, or two pence half penny per night, for in-door and street lamps; and as one Gasburner is equal to 20 or 30 common street burner is equal to 20 or 30 common street lamps, and to two or three of the best Ar-gand lamps, the saving is in all cases very con-siderable, independently of the vast increase of the intensity of the illumination. We are anxious to learn the effect in some of the country towns, where it has been proposed to introduce this mode of lighting, and which a single station may render as light as day."

From the New York Evening Post, Dec. 19. By the Bill of mortality for the last week. we perceive there were no less than 17 deaths by small pox. A motion was made in the Common Council last evening, and committed to a Committee to see, what measures could be devised to arrest the progress of this ang disease—It is said to be an unques- give the best price in Cash tionable fact, that several persons have caught the infection of the small pox, after having been vaccinated, and to all appearance suc-

But we would caution against hasty conclusions, in a matter of such immense moment to the whole civilized world, without a proper investigation of facts by competent professional men-Let it be recollected, that the small pox has been known to be received a se-

FOR SALE, THE PLANTATION Whereon the subscriber now resides,

CONTAINING Two hundred & twenty Acres. SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Meredith's military survey. The land is not to be equal-

and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Meredith's military survey. The land is not to be equalled in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calculated for keeping and making Cider. About eighty acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow, and fifty acres of sod for pastures, with the prime minber standing. The water is conveniently situated in the lots, and is equal in quantity to any in Kentucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust logs and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs nearly through the centre of the tract, which divides timber, water, &c. There is also a well planed Distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a handsome situation is prepared for building. For handsome situation is prepared for building. For terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or to the subscriber, THOMAS PEEBLES.

WHEAT.

THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the highest market price—Application to be made at the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam Mill on the lower end of Water Street.

JOHN SCOTT, JR. & CO. 6th November, 1815.

STOP THE RUNAWAY! RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Cane RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Cane Run, 5 miles from Lexington, on Monday evening last, a Negro Man named YORK. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellow complexion, one tooth out before; he is about 22 years of age, and has a great disposition to be a water. I will give Ten Dollars to any person taking him out of the state, and lodging him in any jail where I can get him again, or Five Dollars if taken in the state.

JAMES DEVERS. October 10, 1815.

Sheriff's Blanks, For Sale at this Office.

## WHEAT.

60,000 bushels of Wheat WANTED AT THE

ALLUVION MILLS.

THESE mills are situated in the centre of the town of Lexington, on Water-street, immediately below Cross-street, and are now in complete order

FRESH FLOUR OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, SHIP-STUFF & BRAN,

onay be had; and where the highest prices in Cash or Merchandize, will be constantly given for good, dean, merchantable Wheat.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lex-

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.

E. B. PEARSON & Co.

HAVE Just received and now opening for sale at heir store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door below J. P. Schatzell, & Co. a general assortment of

Merchandise, of the latest importations, which they will sell : educed prices.

Lexington, 1st December, 1815.

HENRY I. I. ROBERT, Continues to carry on the

Confectionary Business, In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj. Stout's, and nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he will keep a CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Cakes, Candies, Sugar Toys, Confits, Syrups, Cordials,

and generally all the articles in his line. The best assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to dease them is, that impressed with the idea that his velihood and welfare depends entirely on their pactronage, his interest as well as inclination will make im exert all in his power to deserve a continuance Oct. 7, 1815.

Wanted Immediately, TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLOR-ING BUSINESS.

Lexington, Oct. 20.

B. KARRICK.

4.5-tf

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR 5 or 6 LIKELY NEGRO BOYS, FROM 11 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.

Enquire of the PRINTER

THatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr Clark's tavern, adjoining the gool. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.
J. LAMSON.

FOR SALE,

A STOUT ACTIVE YELLOW MAN, as excellent workman on a farm, and understands shoe-making. For terms, apply to JOHN COLEMAN,

Brewer, Lexington

Lexington September 4th, 1815.
P. S. Those that are in arrears to him for good. or Medical services, are requested to call and inquidate their accounts, as farther indulgence cannot be

Parker & Graves

Have just received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are new opening at their store, onposite the Market House, Main Street, Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of

MERCHANDISE, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queen's,

Glass & China Wares; which, having been laid in for cash only, they will be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western country. September 7, 1815 .-- 37

Just Received Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.

The subscriber has also, Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c. Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.
Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.
A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-RY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel. Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large, likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.

Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey.

Mulberry-street, April 3.

WAGONS.

A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go to the South, apply to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

Sept. 9th, 1815.—87-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving and opening a large and extensive assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they offer for sale at a small advance,

either by wholesaleor retail. Tilford, Scott & Trotter.
Lexington, Aug. 23. 36.

Coach and Harness Making ASHTON BEACH & NEILL,

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able cofinish their work in a style not inferior to any here tofore finished in the western country. Order espectfully solicited.

Lexing ton, December 6, 1813. 49-tf

For Sale,

Any Quantity of SALT, Of a superior quality, at our Lick, three and a half miles south east of Mounsterling.

WM. ELLIS & BROTHERS. Spencer Lick, December 14, 1815.

WHEAT.

The subscribers are now giving Three shil-lings and nine pence for wheat and expect to continue to give that sum for few weeks only. JOHN H. MORTON, & Co. Steam Mill Lexington. September 1, 1815.

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh Inform their friends in the Western Country, that hey have removed to the Ware-house lately occurried by G. & C. Anshutz From the superior con veniencies of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to the river, the Merchants of them.

Hitsburgh, May 6.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR 150 Hh'ds of Tobacco, To be delivered early in the season.

LEWIS SANDERS.

For Sale, 2000 gallons prime old WHISKEY-Inquire of DOWNING & GRANT.

> For Sale, EIGHT BARRELS GENUINE

Sept. 23, 1815.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

W.A.N'I'ED A NEGRO WOMAN,

on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep and contact the state of the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep. a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep line will be punctually attended to. Grateful than last year. They will also sell a few for past favors he hopes to merit a contin- Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made

EZRA WOODRUFF. Lexington, July 9th, 1815.

Removat.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dying f men's cloths, achies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid at-ention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleared, and the blue dving carried on as u-sual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness— the Horse is remarkably gentle and true. HUGH CRAWFORD.

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform neir friends and the public in general, that their factines are in complete operation at their factor, on the Frankfortroad, one mile from Lexington, six pence per pound for common wool—and haven the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the short est notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woollen Cloths, Linsey's and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24th

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a uperier Style and on the usual terms at Sanlers, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by LEWIS SANDERS. Lexington, May 28, 1815.

and with the state of the same

Constables' Blanks For sale this Office.

Doctor Briggs,

[From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia,]
HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his
residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in
the house lately in the occupancy of J. Wamack,
(opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the
practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the
inhabitants of the town and its vieinity..

40-tf December 2, 1815.

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advanta geous to call on the subscribers, before they

dispose of the same.

J. & T.G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815.

49tf

Hogs Bristles.

CASH will be given for clean, comb'd HOG BRISTLES, at the Lexington Brush Manufactory, two doors below the Post-Office. JOHN LOCKWOOD. Lexington, Dec. 9, 1815. 50-tf

Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lexington, with a house sufficient for a small family—possession would be required about Christmas. Apply to JOSEPH TOWLER. Lexington, December 1.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS THE subscribers are desirous of extending their flocks of sheep to a greater number than can be kept on their own farms—and propose to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on the put out a part of their flocks on shares, on the following highly advantageous terms, viz: to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the best quality, and a number of Common Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in a flock. The wool of said flock and their increase, must be equally divided annually—as also the weathers that may come of said flock, if perferred by either party: the remainder of Flax-Seed Oil,

SUPERIOR to any in the state, at One Dollar Twelve & a-half Cents per Gallon, at my Oil-Mill opposite the Seminary Lot.

W. H. TEGARDEN.

Sept. 23, 1815. many of the lowest grade of increase, as will make good the number of the original stock. The residue of said flock to be equally divided HAS removed to the large Brick House recently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near between the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons in Lexington and its vicinity.

The residue of the foregoing, it may be to make the same and brade of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons in Lexington and its vicinity.

The residue of the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality.

JAMES PERNTISS.

The Copartnership of HERAN & MAX WELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them on or before the 10th of September next; and all those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately.

JAMES MAXWELL,
JAMES MAXWELL,
JAMES MAXWELL,
JAMES MAXWELL,
JAMES MAXWELL,
JAMES MAXWELL,
Soft the maskets for wool; and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep, and the state of the maskets for wool; and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and America, there is found abundant proof of the great sdvantage of crossing that breed with the coarser wooled sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sales made in London for twenty years last past, and for a few years last past in America A NEGRO WOMAN,

ACCUSTOMED to nursing—for whom high wages will be given, payable monthly or yearly—by taken—Inquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazett.

Oct. 7, 1815.

Plastering & Stocowork

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG

[From Charleston, South-Carolina]

it may be found, that the comparative value of various descriptions of wool, corresponding with the qualities of the various grades of Merino wool of this country, are nearly as follows, viz: estimating full blooded Merino wool at any given price—one lb. offull blooded Merino wool may be estimated at the value of one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool shewing that Merino wool is four times as valuable as common wool and that the interment it may be found, that the comparative value BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, wood having been made this year in any part of uable as common wool, and that the interme-September 9, 1815.—37-ff

New Fashionable Goods.

E. Warfield is now receiving from Philadelphia & Baltimore a large assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or retail for Cash. Having bought his goods principally with Cash, he will be enabled to sell them on very advantageous terms to the buyer.

A few Tons of Hemp wanted, for which he will

The Subscriber has lately enlarged his escentianed at what prices sales will be effected, or what is the present value of wool. So soon as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers will purchase Merino wool, and mixed qualities from flocks of sheep that have originated or have been crossed with their Merino stock, and pay therefor as high prices as are paid for the Subscribers who may purchase those articles either for the March 11, 1815.

March 11, 1815.

Warfield is now receiving from Philadelphia as Stoco-work, plain or ornamented; centre piececs, plain or of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Meri-The Cartnership of I. &E. Woodruff is this no sheep are more easily kept, and better day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons suited to our climate than the common sleep baying unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.

Lexington, July 9.

Reass Foundery.

As well as finer fleeces, and are equally good for mutton; therefore, there can remain no doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding from the Merino stock. The objections here-tofore made to breeding from this stock, on account of the great expense of purchasing need no longer exist, as by the foregoing need no longer exist, as by the foregoing remains the stock of the great expense of purchasing need no longer exist, as by the foregoing need no longer exist. Brass rollnaery.

proposition, every farmer can avail himself of the subscriber informs his friends and the the advantages offered of procuring the best Public in general that he continues to carry breed of sheep in America, without any ad-

before the season is past for putting out the JFF. same. That no question may arise in regard to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers will warrant their Merino stock is not inferior to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in America. The subscribers are happy to state, for the information of those interested in breeding Merino sheep, from their own ex-perience and observation, that the Merino sheep of America, and particularly in this section of the country, are far superior in size, quality and quantity of wool to those of Spain-and that the sheep immediately produced from those imported, are larger and more healthy, and in every respect more valuable than the stock from which they sprang. Persons liv-ing at a distance, and unknown to the subscribers, must accompany their applications for sheep with a reference for a knowledge of their character and responsibility

JAMES PRENTISS. THOMAS G PRENTISS. Lexington, August 10th, 1815.-34-tf

Last Notice.

THOSE persons that are indebted to the subscri bers by note or account, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 15th November. Al notes or accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be immediately put into the hands of officers for collection, without any discrimination of persons.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

34 August 17 CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be Conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company. Schatzell & Company. Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-ts

Hatters, Look Here The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Racon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.

26 P. & W. BAIN.

DANCING SCHOOL. JOHN DARRAC

WITH feelings of gratitude for the liberal encouragement received from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, respectfully informs them that his Dancing School will be opened this season at Mr. Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main Street, on Friday morning, the ith of October next, when he proposes to teach the following dances to those persons who will honor him with their patronage:—a variety of new and fashionable Cotillions, German and Russian Waltzes, Hornpipes, Allemandes, the Gavote of Vestris, and the much admired Shawl Dance—Sett Pances and Reels will also be danced in his ichool. Persons desirous of bearing instructed, are requested to apply at Mr. Girron's Confectionery Store, Mill street.

An evening school will be opened for a limited number of gentlemen, if application immediately be made. For particulars apply to John Darrae. 38

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.

THE subscribers have undertaken the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an ex-tensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, or liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others,

who purchase to sell again. Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handed to the subscribers, who are fully authorised to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit pages.

For Sale

THOS. G. PRENTISS.

A TRACT OF LAND. CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES, Half a mile from Cynthiana, lying on the river, with a small improvement—about one half bottom, the palance well timbered—for particulars inquire
JOHN EADS.

Lexington, May 1.-18

Wanted, An elderly WOMAN of good character, and who is capable of taking on herself the management of a house at a manufactory in the Country, will hear of a good situation by application to the Printer Lexington, July 10 1815.

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE EIRS OF Williamson & M' Kinney, ARE requested to come forward and settle their

ecounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts.

Jan. 7. 2-tt

foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their n-terest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES, Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, MOGS LARD, KIPCHEN GREASE, Ashes B Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814.

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.

41

Hiram Shaw. Hiram Shaw.

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by M'Calla, Gaines & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrear-ages, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor. Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815.

BOOTS & SHOES. L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington-where they continue to manufac ture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion-ALSO, LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail. Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813-45-4f

George Shannon. David Todd

HAS recommenced the practice of Law, and will attend to punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkin's office, on Short street.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his process.

January 2, 1815.